

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kecemasan sosial dengan *psychological well being* pada korban *cyberbullying*. Hipotesis penelitian ini yaitu terdapat hubungan antara kecemasan sosial dengan *psychological well being* pada korban *cyberbullying*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 101 orang yang berkriteria remaja berusia 16-22 tahun dan pernah mengalami *cyberbullying*. Teknik pengambilan sampel digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Penggunaan alat pengumpulan data penelitian menggunakan alat ukur berupa skala kecemasan sosial dan *psychological well being*. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji korelasi *product moment* antara kecemasan sosial dengan *psychological well being* pada korban *cyberbullying*, yang menunjukkan nilai koefisien korelasi (r) = 0,032 dan $p = 0,023$ ($p < .050$) yang berarti kecemasan sosial memiliki korelasi yang linear terhadap *psychological well being* pada korban *cyberbullying*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa $r_{xy} = -0.178$ dan $p = 0.037$ ($p < 0.050$) yang berarti terdapat hubungan negatif antara kecemasan sosial dengan *psychological well being* pada korban *cyberbullying*.

kata kunci: *cyberbullying*, *kecemasan sosial*, *psychological well being*.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between social anxiety and psychological well-being in cyberbullying victims. The hypothesis of this study is that there is a relationship between social anxiety and psychological well-being in cyberbullying victims. There were 101 research subjects who had the criteria of being teenagers aged 12-22 years and had experienced cyberbullying. The sampling technique used in this study is using purposive sampling method. The use of research data collection tools uses measuring tools in the form of social anxiety scales and psychological well being. The data analysis method used is the product moment correlation test between social anxiety and psychological well-being in cyberbullying victims, showing a correlation coefficient (R) = 0.032 and $p = 0.023$ ($p < .050$) which means social anxiety has a linear correlation with psychological well being on victims of cyberbullying. The results of this study indicate that $r_{xy} = -0.178$ and $p = 0.037$ ($p < 0.050$), which means that there is a negative relationship between social anxiety and psychological well-being in cyberbullying victims.

keywords: cyberbullying, social anxiety, psychological well being